

Name _____

Date _____

Class Period _____

Exploring Computer Technology Hardware Study Guide

HARDWARE COMPONENTS

1. Computer Hardware consists of input devices, a system unit, _____ devices, output devices, _____ devices, and communication devices.

INPUT

2. Input is _____ that is _____ or _____ and fed into the system.
3. Input devices include: keyboards, mouse, trackballs, _____, pointing _____, joysticks, _____, microphones, and digital cameras.

SYSTEM UNIT

4. The system unit is the main body of the computer, consisting of a plastic or metal enclosure, the _____, internal _____, a power supply, system unit, and circuit boards.
5. **CPU** = _____. The CPU is housed on a tiny silicon chip that contains millions of switches and pathways that help your computer interpret and _____ instructions.
6. **Internal Components:** Include the motherboard, _____, CPU, and other components.
7. **Port:** A _____ that connects the system unit to devices like the printer and _____.
8. _____ **Slot:** A socket designed to hold the circuit board for a device such as a sound card.
9. **Motherboard:** Sometimes called the main board or system board – Contains most of the _____ components of the system. One of the main components on the motherboard is the _____.
10. The **Microprocessor** is the _____ processor, which is a single integrated circuit that contains the CPU.

MEMORY

11. **Memory** temporarily _____ data that can be retrieved and program instructions when they are being _____.

12. **RAM** = _____. RAM is temporary storage contained in the processing unit.

13. **ROM** = _____. Chips that store data that does not change.

OUTPUT DEVICES

14. Output devices convert the _____ of processing into a form that can be understood by users.

15. Output devices include: monitors, printers, speakers, _____, and electronic whiteboards.

STORAGE

16. Storage devices store _____ and _____ when they are not being processed.

17. Data is measured in _____ -- which is the **smallest** unit of information handled by a computer.

18. Most computers group _____ bits together to equal _____.

19. Kilobytes = one _____ bytes; megabyte = one _____ bytes, and gigabyte = one _____ bytes.

20. A **Floppy Disk** is a type of small, removable, _____ disk storage.

21. **Formatting** the disk prepares the disk to store information by defining the _____ and _____ on the disk.

22. **Formatting** _____ previously stored data on the disk.

23. **Hard Disk** = Internal storage device that has faster access time and greater storage capacity (space) than a floppy disk.

24. **CD-ROM** – Compact Disk _____ memory. Holds more data than a floppy disk, but less than a hard disk. CD-R = Disk-recordable. CD-RW = Disk-rewritable.

25. **Zip Drive** – An optional storage device that can be external or internal. Holds more data than a floppy disk, but less than a CD-ROM or _____.

COMMUNICATION

26. Communication transmits information back and forth between _____.

27. The _____ speed is called **bandwidth**.

28. **Bandwidth** is measured in bits per _____ (bps).

29. Internal **modems** connect computers through _____ lines.

30. The portion of the Internet containing web sites where information can be accessed electronically is called the _____ Web (www).